

# TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. XIX.

## THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

### Steamboat Departures.

Steamer Blue Wing No. 3 leaves every Tuesday and Friday at 4 A. M. for Louisville.  
Steamer Wren leaves every Saturday at 12 M. for Cincinnati.

### Arrival and Departure of Trains.

#### FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.

On and after May 1st, 1871, trains will leave Frankfort daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

For Louisville ..... 7:45 A. M. 3:15 P. M.  
Arrive at Louisville ..... 11:30 A. M. 6:35 P. M.  
Leave Louisville ..... 2:50 P. M. 6:40 A. M.  
Arrive at Frankfort ..... 7:00 P. M. 9:35 A. M.

### Stage Departures.

Leaves  
Harrodsburg and Danville, (Daily), ..... 9:30 A. M.  
Shelbyville, (Daily), ..... 10:00 A. M.  
Georgetown, (Tri-Weekly), ..... 10:00 A. M.  
at Capitol Hotel.

### Time for Closing the Mills.

First Louisville and Western mail closes at ..... 6:30 A. M.  
First Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail ..... 6:30 A. M.  
Second Louisville and Western mail closes at ..... 8:25 A. M.  
Second Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail ..... 8:45 P. M.  
Danville mail closes at ..... 9:00 A. M.  
Midway, Versailles, and Georgetown mail closes at ..... 9:25 A. M.  
Falls of Etchon, Great Cross Gs, and White Sulphur mail closes at ..... 9:30 A. M.  
U. S. Office open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 6:30 P. M.  
JAMES G. HATCHITT, P. M.

### RECOMPENSE.

In Spring, two robins, from the warmer lands,  
Builded a nest upon an unsafe limb  
Of the tall tree that by my window stands;  
And every morn they praised God with a hymn,  
And when a certain season passed away,  
Five light-green eggs within the building lay.

Above the rush and clatter of the street,  
Devoutly was guided each green trust,  
And the round house was an abode most sweet,

Rooted with awaiting wings. Better to rust,  
With iron patience than forego a hope,  
And pent life in the shells was felt to grope.

But one dread day, before the sun went down,  
A cloud arose, a black and monstrous hand,  
That robbed the sunset of its golden crown,  
A windy shudder shook the frightened land.  
The portals of the storm were opened wide,  
And pealing thunder rolled on every side.

Then was it some unchained malicious gust  
Troubled the spray whereon the nest was made;

And to the ground the soft-floored dwelling thurst;

And wrecked its hapless store. The birds, dismayed,  
Shrieked their unusual grief, and beat the air  
With wings whose very whirr was like despair.

At dawn my neighbors, living o'er the way,  
Sent me the whisper that their babe was dead;

And when they led me where the body lay—  
The Bee, winged spirit's shell, untiringly shed—

And the wild cries of their distress I heard,  
I thought with pity of each parent bird.

Yet grief is but a cloud that soon is past;  
For there the mated robins came once more,  
And built again a nest compact, and fast;

Upon the tree that grows before my door;  
And in it, from the window could be seen  
Five sources of sweet music, new and clear.

Time passed, and to the good home opposite  
Another babe was born, and all the love  
That was bereft that fierce and stormy night,  
Fell to the latter child, as from above;

And in the nest five yellow mouths are seen,  
Of their impatient hunger under display.

We love our dead, and hold their memories dear;

But living love is sweeter than regret.

God's ways are just, and though they seem severe,

He can give back with blessings greater yet;

Than we have lost. He chastens for some good,

That in our weakness is not understood.

A VISION OF 1900.

Can any one realize the exceedingly probable fact that in 1900—only twenty-nine years from now—the population of the United States will number 75,000,000 of citizens? Yet, says a contemporary, Mr. Samuel F. Ruggles proves that this will be the case, without making allowance for annexations, North and South, that will certainly come about, Mr. Sumner and all others to the contrary notwithstanding. He shows the reasons for his prophecy in figures, and although the old saw that "figures won't lie" is the most inveterate of proverbs, Mr. Ruggles' figures have acquired a reputation of their own, and a good one at that. For the past thirty or forty years, he has been figuring about our internal and domestic commerce; and, although he has often been accused of romancing in figures, the facts have always sustained his predictions. When, therefore, the ablest, most experienced, and most trustworthy statistician now living, tells us that we shall have a population of 75,000,000 in 1900, the younger part of the present generation may well consider what awaits them in their maturity and old age. Seventy-five millions of people in the United States implies the settlement of the entire South and West by dense a population as that of Massachusetts; the reclamation of the arid wastes of the great plains by irrigation; the development of States as strong as Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois along the Rocky Mountains; the settlement of the Utah Basin by four or five millions of agricultural and pastoral people; the development of a tier of agricultural States along our northern border, from Lake Superior to the Pacific, as populous and prosperous as Missouri and Minnesota; the growth of the Pacific States into commonwealths as rich and populous as New York and Pennsylvania. It means that New York will cover the whole of Manhattan Island with a population of at least two millions, to say nothing of the outlying suburbs in New Jersey and across the East river; that Chicago and St. Louis will each become as large cities in fact, as they are now in their own estimation, and that San Francisco will have half a million of inhabitants. Such are the glowing visions which are excited by the prosaic and careful figures of Mr. Ruggles.

CABBAGE INSERTS.—Great complaints have been made by farmers and truck-growers, about insects destroying cabbage and collards; my crop was half-eaten up. I have made use of kerosene oil by sprinkling it on the plant, and on the ground around the plants with entire success and seemingly it has promoted the growth of the same very much. My crop did for about 300 plants—a common pepper-box is very suitable for sprinkling the oil.

*Carolina Farmer.*

"THE BRECKINRIDGES OF KENTUCKY."  
[A young undergraduate of the Kentucky Military Institute, after being much enthused]—as was everybody else present—by the thrillingly eloquent address of Col. W. C. G. Breckinridge, last Thursday at Commencement, sat down and outlined a 'personal' for The Yeoman, of which the following is a substantial abstract:]

"The Breckinridges of Kentucky are a family of born orators—nearly all of them men of rare gifts for public life. In attestation of this remark, we refer more especially to Gen. John C. Breckinridge, and to the Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, and his son Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, all of whom are generally well known and admired for their rare oratorical endowments, not only throughout Kentucky, but throughout the entire Union. Gen. Breckinridge, and his uncle, Robert J., have also a European fame, and Col. W. C. P. will have, if he but lives only a few years of the long life his vigorous health and constitution so freely promise. There are other members of the same family, we are informed, almost equally deserving mention in a 'personal' like this, but they are of a younger generation, and there is little doubt but that the world will hear of them in due time. And we have yet to say of them—as well of those we have named as of those we have not named—the best thing that in these evil times can be said of any set of men, and that is, that they ARE MEN OF PURE LIVES AND HIGH PRINCIPLES. They are the Solleys and Bayards of their time, and as such, deserve to be held up for the emulation of the youth of all America."

"When the South is asked for her jewels, she may well, like the mother of the Gracchi, point to her Breckinridges, her Lees, her Hamptons, her Stephensens, her Walthalls, her Prestons, her Marshalls, and a host of others scattered over her whole territory, who for high principle, splendid talents, pure lives, and unparallelled virtue, have no superiors. If any equals, in any land beneath the sun—certainly none among those sordid, sectional traitors who call them 'traitors' and 'Ku-Klux'!"

### MISCELLANEOUS.

### O. F. C.

### Hand-Made Sour-Mash Whisky,

For Use of the Family and the Druggist.

ITS PURITY AND SUPERIORITY (SO WELL KNOWN AND APPRECIATED IN THIS COMMUNITY) ESPECIALLY COMMEND IT FOR THE ABOVE USE.

E. H. TAYLOR JR.

### Rye Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A FEW THOUSAND BBL'S GOOD RYE, FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID BY

G. B. MACKLIN.

### GENERAL LAWS

#### OF THE

#### STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Passed at the adjourned session of the Legislature of 1869-'70,

Are now published, and can be had at the office of the Kentucky Yeoman. Sent by mail, postage paid, upon the receipt of

### ONE DOLLAR.

JAMES A. CLARK. HENRY W. CLARK

JAMES A. CLARK & SON,

### TAILORS,

791 Broadway, opposite Grace Church,

Marl 6m NEW YORK.

### NOTICE.

THE SCHOOL FOR FEERIE-MINDED CHILDREN has closed, and will reopen the

### FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

None but Parents or Guardians having Children in the Institution will be allowed to visit it during vacation.

E. H. BLACK, Superintendent.

jul15-1f

### NEW FAMILY GROCERY.

#### GEO. SALENDER

HAS OPENED A FAMILY GROCERY ON THE CORNER OF HIGH AND BROWN STREETS, WHEREHEVER KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE BEST QUALITY OF FAMILY GROCERIES, LIQUORS, QUEENSWARE, NUTS, CAKES, ETC., AND EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY.

UP-TO-DATE FRESH BREAD CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

mar15-3m

### PIANOS! PIANOS!!

13TH

MRS. JANE BUTLER.

OF THIS CITY, HAS SECURED THE AGENCY FOR THE LIZZIE ROZIER, celebrated maker of pianos, which took the premium at the Louisville Fair. Mrs. Butler is prepared to furnish these pianos, together with stool and cover, all delivered, for what the purchaser from any other source would pay. The prices are moderate. This instrument is highly recommended by all Professors of Music.

She refers to the following persons, citizens of Frankfort: Captain Sanders, Messrs. H. H. Murray, H. Herod, R. B. Johnson, A. J. Kendall, J. Graham, W. Barlett, Mrs. Franklin, Frankfort Public School, and Otto Von Boies.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

### ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN

On Great Social Evils and Abuses.

WITH INTERFERENCE WITH MARRIAGE, AND OF COURSE OF RELIEF FOR THE BRINGING UP OF UNFORTUNATE, DISABLED AND DESTITUTUTE, IN SEASLED LETTER ENVELOPES, FREE OF CHARGE. ADDRESS, HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION, NO. 2, SOUTH NINTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

May 15-3m

REWARD.

\$1,000 FOR EACH OF BLIND BLEEDING, ITCHING, OR ULERATED PILLS, THAT DO BING'S FILM REMEDY FAIL TO CURE. IT IS PREPARED EXPRESSLY TO CURE THE PILLS AND NOTHING ELSE, AND HAS CURED OVER ONE TWENTY YEARS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE \$1 EACH.

LABORATORY, 142 FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

sep22-1y

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JUNE 22, 1871.

NO. 116.

## GREAT ANNOUNCEMENT!

To the People of the Whole Country,

EAST, WEST, NORTH, AND SOUTH.

## TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

TO BE HELD ON

MONDAY, JULY 10TH, 1871

WHICH FOR MAGNITUDE HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALLED, OR EVEN APPROACHED, IN THIS COUNTRY.

### TWO DOLLARS A FOOT

IS THE CASH PAYMENT REQUIRED TO SECURE A LOT 50 FEET FRONT BY 200 FEET DEEP.

THINK OF IT! ONLY ONE CENT FOR EACH SQUARE FOOT OF GROUND.

## SEVENTY-FIVE SQUARES!

### OF GROUND,

### KNOWN AS PARK LAND SUBDIVISION

WHICH UP TO THIS TIME HAS BEEN OWNED BY HEIRS AND COULD NOT BE SOLD.

### LOTS 50 FEET WIDE BY 200 DEEP!

ON AVENUES 80 TO 140 FEET WIDE.

LOTS WILL BE SOLD WITH

### PRIVILEGE OF THE WHOLE SQUARE:

EVERY LOT OFFERED

### WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

## THE CENTRAL PASSENGER STREET RAILWAY

has been extended to and nearly through the centre of the entire tract, and the contractor is securely bound to run the road for five years. The track is laid with the best English iron, weighing 36 pounds to the yard, and the road is built in the best possible manner, and is in every way equal to any in the United States.

IF YOU WISH TO MAKE A FORTUNE, COME TO THIS GREAT SALE, FOR SO CERTAIN AND GREAT AN OPPORTUNITY TO DO IT BY THE INVESTMENT OF A SMALL AMOUNT OF CAPITAL WAS NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.

BEAR IN MIND THESE FACTS: THIS LAND HAS BEEN HELD BY HEIRS, AND COULD NOT UNTIL NOW BE SOLD.

IT IS NEAR THE CENTRE OF THE CITY THAN IS THE EAST OR SOUTH ENDS, WHICH ARE COMPACTLY BUILT UP.

IT IS FROM FIRST HANDS YOU BUY IT, AND, CONSEQUENTLY, YOU HAVE TO PAY NO SPECULATIVE PRICE FOR IT, BUT YOU GET IT AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

CAN YOU INVEST IN A GREATER ADVANTAGE THAN IN A CITY WHERE THE ACTUAL INCREASE IN PERMANENT POPULATION HAS EXCEEDED THIRTY THOUSAND IN THE ONE YEAR LAST PASSED? WE FEEL SAFE IN SAYING THAT EVERY MAN WHO INVESTS FROM \$5,000 TO \$20,000 AT THIS SALE WILL IN FIVE YEARS HAVE CLEARED FROM \$30,000 TO \$50,000 ON HIS INVESTMENT.

EVER OFFERED IN A RETAIL HOUSE, ALL OF WHICH WILL BE OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

### DRY GOODS.

### 1871. 1871.

### SPRING IMPORTATION.

# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PUBLISHED BY

S. I. M. MAJOR.

## TERMS.

The Tri-Weekly Kentucky Yeoman is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five dollars per annum, invariably in advance. It may be sent by mail, or by express.

The Weekly Yeoman is published every Friday, two dollars and fifty cents per annum, in advance, on liberal terms to Clubs.

## ADVERTISING:

Rates of advertising in Tri-Weekly:	
One square, first insertion.....	1.00
One square, two insertions.....	1.25
Rates of advertising in Weekly:	
One square, 10 lines or a part or less, 1 insertion.....	.50
For each subsequent insertion.....	.10
Half Double column advertisements, or ad. 1: elements to occupy a fixed place, 50 per cent additional.	
[Local notices 20 cents a line each insertion.]	
Liberally discounts are made for large advertisements to be inserted more than once.	

J STODDARD JOHNSTON, Editor.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

PRESTON H. LESLIE,  
Of Barren.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

JOHN G. CARLISLE,  
Of Kenton.

FOR AUDITOR,

D. HOWARD SMITH,  
Of Owen.

FOR TREASURER,

JAMES W. TATE,  
Of Franklin.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

JOHN RODMAN,  
Of Franklin.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

H. A. M. HENDERSON,  
Of Fayette.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE FROM FRANKLIN COUNTY,

HARRY L. TODD.

TUESDAY JUNE 22, 1871.

HORACE GREELEY ANSWERS THE LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL.

Last week, the Louisville Commercial at the beginning of a prominent, deliberately-written lead, said:

Whenever the Democratic papers of the State are at a loss how to defend their miserable mismanagement of State finances, they fall back on the misrule of the carpet-bag governments of the South. We do not know the real state of the facts about the Southern States, and the Democratic papers who refer to them know less than we. *This we know, that all of them are in a better condition than when passed into their present control five years ago.* It is true that in most of them large debts have been contracted and money has been spent with a lavish hand, but these debts have been contracted, with very few exceptions, in issuing great works of public improvement, and if it has been extravagantly spent, the fault is with the Democrats who composed the mass of the intelligent men of the State, and who suddenly and vindictively held aloof from the organization of the State Government, and made it possible for unprincipled adventurers to get into prominence and get control of the ignorant and inexperienced negroes, upon whom the work of government was thrust by their leaders.

The words we have italicized are so notorious, so tremendously untrue, that we presume our usually fair and candid contemporaries must have been laboring under some peculiar hallucination of mind at the moment of their production. As to the rest of the paragraph we have quoted, which is hardly less glaring in its misrepresentations of the present condition of affairs 'down South' and its causes, we leave it to be answered by the following passage from a speech of that great apostle of Radical gospel Horace Greeley, made a few days ago at a gathering of the faithful in the city of New York:

Well, gentlemen, the thieving carpet-baggers are a mournful fact; they do exist there, and I have seen them. [Laughter] They are fellows who crawled down South in the train of our armies, generally a very safe distance in the rear; some of them on sutlers' wagons; some bearing cotton garments; some of them looking sharp to see what may turn up; and they remain there. They are once ingratiated themselves with the blacks, simple, credulous, ignorant men, very glad to welcome and to follow any whites who professed to be the champions of their rights. Some of these got elected Senators, others Representatives, some sheriffs, some judges, and so on. And they stand, right in the public eye, stamping and plundering, many of them with both arms around negroes, and their hands in their neck pockets, seeing if they cannot pick a party dollar out of them; and the public looks at them, does not regard the honest Northern men, but calls every carpet-bagger a thief, which is not the truth by a good deal. But these fellows—many of them long-faced, and with eyes rolled up, are greatly concerned for the education of the blacks, and for the salvation of their souls. [Great laughter.] "Let us pray," they say. But they still pray with an "I," and thus spelt, they obey the apostolic injunction to "pray without ceasing."

Fellow-citizens, the time has been and still is, when it was perilous to be known as a Republican or an Abolitionist in the South, but it never called the blush of shame to my man's cheek to be so called, until these thieving carpet-baggers went there—never! [Applause.] They got into the Legislature; they went to issuing State bonds; they pretended to use them in aid of railroads and other improvements. But the improvements were not made, and the bonds stuck in the issues' pocket. [Laughter.] That is the pity of it.

"Well," some say, "you have just such thieves at the North." Yes, we do—too many of them! [Applause.] But the South was already impoverished—was bankrupt—without money, without thrift, almost without food; and these fellows went there robbing and swindling when there was very little to steal, and taking the last ten-cent shinplaster off of the dead men's eyes. They were recognized by the late aristocracy not merely as thieves but as enemies. Says Bryson's Greek minister:

"A tyrant—but our masters then."

We are still at least our countrymen."

But the Commercial lays the whole blame of the carpet-baggers' robberies and outrages on the Democrats of the South, because they "suddenly and vindictively held aloof from the reorganization of the State Governments," and allowed the carpet-baggers to have full sway! Great heavens! Has the Commercial forgotten, or did it never know, that the Democrats and Conservatives of the South comprising almost the entire mass of intelligent men of the reconstructed States, were expressly and most shamefully disfranchised by the Reconstruction acts of Congress and the Thirteenth Amendment, to purpose to

give those States over to the control of the thieving carpet-baggers and their childish dupes, the ignorant negroes? Does not the Commercial remember this most dark and damning fact in the recent political history of the country? If it does not, then we can very well credit its statement, in the paragraph above quoted, that it "does not know the real state of the facts about the Southern States." The Commercial may not "know," but everybody else does!

The Commercial says that "the Republicans of Kentucky refuse to allow their candidates to be measured by the standard of the carpet-bag Legislatures of the South, as that standard is fixed by Democratic speakers and editors." Very well; but, can they refuse to be measured by that standard as it is fixed by their own great leader and oracle, Horace Greeley, who has been appropriately called the father of the Republican party?

The Commercial, in the same article, says that, "State affairs in Kentucky are administered just as they are administered everywhere where carpet-baggers and scalawags have sway." The utter, unpardonable injustice of this remark will be seen by all who are in the least conversant with the history of Kentucky affairs during the past seven or eight years, as compared with that of the various reconstructed State Governments of the South. Have the Democrats of Kentucky, robbed the State of tens of millions, as the Radicals have done in Tennessee, Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and other States where they have had sway? Instead of robbing the State, in fact, have not the Democrats of Kentucky reduced the State debt from seven millions to a merely nominal debt of two millions, with more than enough good assets to pay out entirely, and have a surplus left in the Treasury? Of what Radical, carpet-bag State Government can this be said?

Before dismissing the above quotation from Mr. Greeley's speech, it should be stated that he is very much mistaken in representing that it is "perilous to be known as an Abolitionist or Republican in the South." Such an accusation is utterly gratuitous and unfounded and comes with a very ill grace from the chief of Abolitionists, himself fresh from kind hospitals and courteous treatment extend to him all along his line of travel from Louisvile to Houston, Texas and back. There is no part of the South—not even "the home of Toombs" in Georgia, as Mr. Greeley's Tribune's travelling "interviewer" can testify, of which the wanton charge, made by this embryonic candidate for President, is true.

■■■■■ A Hopkinsville correspondent of the Louisville Commercial takes the Democratic candidate for Attorney General terribly to task for the "smutty anecdotes" and other improper language, which he charges him with having indulged in in the discussion at that place—there being no ladies present. Of course, such things (if we admit they happened as charged, which we do not) are not to be approved by any one; but then the Commercial's correspondent ought to know that political speakers of the highest standing and reputation and of all parties have taken this license, in every canvass, during the past twenty-five years. Moreover, the very first examples of the kind, in the present canvass, were set by Republican speakers, first at their State Convention; and, subsequently, by Gen. Harlan himself in his Lexington, Frankfort, and Georgetown speeches. How ever, people that have a beam in their own eyes, are always the first to see the mote in those of their neighbors; and Radicals who live in glass houses are constantly throwing stones at their neighbors' windows. That's the way of the world, at least, under Radical auspices.

■■■■■ The Louisville Commercial says, that "neither courtesy nor custom requires Gen. Harlan to do this," at his appointments "with any chance speaker the Democratic Central Committee may choose to appear at," in case of Troy, Leslie's in busy to attend on account of official engagements. The Commercial is decidedly mistaken. "Courtesy," as understood by all liberal-minded public speakers, would certainly suggest such division of time under such circumstances; and we are quite sure that such has been the custom for the last twenty years not only here in Kentucky, but throughout the South, and especially in Tennessee and Mississippi. We could name dozens of famous public speakers, candidates for office in past campaigns, who, under precisely similar circumstances, courteously divided time with every new antagonist that presented himself. The Commercial's assertion, therefore, is "violently presumptive," "assuming" and "slightly reckless."

**SPEECH OF HON. T. C. MCCREERY AT MARION, KY. JUNE 12, 1871.**

(Concluded from Tuesday's issue.)

### THE LABOR OF KENTUCKY

Under the influence of a double blow it pays increased prices for its worts as a protection to Eastern capital, whilst its own great whisky and manufactured tobacco, are taxed higher than almost any other article of domestic or foreign growth; and between the extraction of the Government and the greed of manufacturers and monopolists, a small pittance is left for the subsistence of labor. Kentucky formerly had a proud position in the sisterhood of States. Her growth had been gradual, and her march had been onward and upward. But in an evil hour the Radical party gained the ascendancy, and since that time she has struggled with adversity as best she might. For five years her fields were wasted by the ravages of war, and for ten long years has she groaned under one of the darkest despots that ever afflicted the human race. But in the terrible ordeal through which she has passed, she has never bowed the knee to Baal, but has kept the fire of liberty constantly and brightly burning upon the altar of the Constitution.

State after State had sunk into the gloom until the darkness of Black Republican night seemed about to envelop the land. A small ray still shone forth from Kentucky alone, and a band of soldiers was paraded, by force or fraud, to extinguish it forever. But amid the smothered embers was left a spark from which a flame has been kindled that will burn brighter, until one faith and one hope shall unite us all in the bonds of a Democratic brotherhood. [Applause.] The Radical party make calculations upon the interest of all questions involving their interest. Restrained by no principle, and amenable to no law, they will ride rough-shod over the rights of the people.

### WEAKNESS BY DISSENSIONS

Among ourselves with regard to negro testi-

mony, railroads, and other questions of domestic policy. But they overlook one important fact, that if a Democrat should leave his party, there is no place for him to go. An entry into the Radical ranks would be a rather nearer approach to the gates of perdition than he would like to venture. If he is in search of office he would be tolerably certain not to get it; and if he did, the tenure would be too short to justify the outrage he would commit upon his own self-respect and upon his own long-cherished principles by attaching himself to that organization. Besides, the Radicals have a dozen applicants for every office they have to bestow. I have seen the weary and worn office-seeker, after his funds had been exhausted at a hotel, and his hopes had been blasted by a refusal, turning his back upon the Capitol, and if I could judge the intention of his heart from the expression of his countenance, he was also turning his back upon the Republican party. The bridal trip of our first parents was attended not without some inconveniences and embarrassments, as there were neither railroads nor steamboats at that day; but Adam had never been an office-seeker and knew not the lowest depth of affliction which awaited his rising and aspiring family. [Laughter.] If there be in the length and breadth of Kentucky a single Democrat who would forsake his principles to join the laggard and hungry brood who swarm in the passages and ante-rooms of the White House, entreating, begging, and imploring for a place, he will be very lucky if, like Esau, he shall get a morsel of porridge in exchange for his birth-right. For it will require all the patronage that belongs to Grant, and ten times as much more, to hold his own party together until November, '72. The long agony of the American people will then be over, and every section will rejoice in prospect of a glorious future. [Loud Applause.]

But one of the most audacious attempts that ever has been made to subvert the liberties of the American people may be found in the disposition manifested by the party in power to control the civil affairs of the country, not by the will of the people, but by the strong arm of military force. We ourselves have seen armed soldiers with flashing bayonets standing at the polls, and we saw citizens arrested and closely guarded for no other offense than a quiet and peaceful effort to exercise the elective franchise, a right guaranteed to them by the Constitution and the law. As a justification of these lawless usurpations in the Southern States, it was pretended that loyal men required the protection; but how was it in New York and Pennsylvania, from whose borders went forth more than two hundred thousand men, who impelled their lives in the struggle to suppress the rebellion? Were they disloyal? Has it not been repeatedly stated that but for the energy and activity displayed by these States the victory at Gettysburg would have been converted into an overwhelming defeat? Why, then, were soldiers sent into these States at the time of their elections? They had never been in rebellion, nor in sympathy with rebellion. The soldiers were sent there to see if their presence would not intimidate and drive off enough Democrats from the polls to secure a Radical majority. But an effect precisely contrary to the one expected was produced. New York gave a majority of sixty thousand, and Philadelphia, which had been intensely Radical, elected a Democrat to the State Senate.

North or South the administration has suffered whenever and wherever military force has been employed. We cannot divest ourselves of the idea that the States of this Union have some rights, and that there are some restrictions upon Federal power. These notions may be regarded in Radical quarters as antiquated, but they have an abiding place in the affections and in the hopes of the people. Every patriot would prefer to submit to a temporary or partial inconvenience rather than to see the Government exercising doubtful and dangerous powers. The founders of our system intended to make the military subordinate to the civil, and they intended to establish and maintain the great principle of local self-government, and their posterity this day are impressed with the belief that George Washington and Benjamin Franklin were as good and as wise men as Ulysses Grant and Schuyler Colfax.

■■■■■ NEGRO AND BOND HOLDER.

To illustrate the disposition of the Radical party to indulge in such legislation, I shall direct your attention to other matters. There are two subjects, or rather two classes of persons, who have engrossed most of the attention of Congress, and other interests, important as they may be, are overlooked or forgotten; but from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, the sleepless vigilance of Congress watches over the negro and bond-holder. In rain or shine, in prosperity or adversity, through fire and blood, you hear the cry of the negro and the bond-holder must be protected. From the everlasting agitation of these subjects, one might be led to the conclusion that these classes were the victims of oppression and wrong, but a slight inquiry into facts will convince any candid man that all the people in the United States, they have the least reason to complain. The negro is in the undisputed enjoyment of every right that belongs to citizenship, so far as the General Government can clothe him with such rights, many of them holding important and lucrative positions, whilst their former masters are carefully excluded from office, and are citizens only in name. The bond holder is drawing his semi-annual dividends in gold upon investments of greatly depreciated paper, whilst the balance of the community can scarcely get by on a salary of twenty dollars a month.

The devotion of the Radical party to the negro, though constant like many other diseases, may be styled periodical and spasmodic. The fever rises to its greatest height just preceding an important election. Afterwards it assumes a malignant type, which may readily be discovered from a fixed disposition to average fancied injuries, and to persecute everybody who is not affiliated with the same party. On one occasion, when the Senate of the United States was in a violent paroxysm, and when Radical members could not find enough strength enough to express their boundless rage, they took up the negro, Salsbury, of Delaware, rose in their place and proclaimed to the world that the white man had one friend who would be true to the last. This declaration, instead of the wanton charge, made by this embryonic candidate for President, is true. Please do not let me be misunderstood.

The devotion of the Radical party to the negro, though constant like many other diseases, may be styled periodical and spasmodic. The fever rises to its greatest height just preceding an important election. Afterwards it assumes a malignant type, which may readily be discovered from a fixed disposition to average fancied injuries, and to persecute everybody who is not affiliated with the same party. On one occasion, when the Senate of the United States was in a violent paroxysm, and when Radical members could not find enough strength enough to express their boundless rage, they took up the negro, Salsbury, of Delaware, rose in their place and proclaimed to the world that the white man had one friend who would be true to the last. This declaration, instead of the wanton charge, made by this embryonic candidate for President, is true. Please do not let me be misunderstood.

■■■■■ FRIGHTFUL EXTRAVAGANCE.

It is perfectly frightful to contemplate the appropriation bills, which annually find their way through Congress, and the wasteful extravagance of every department of government when you reflect that every dollar of the money is drawn from honest labor. Twenty million a year is expended in feeding the millions up in the plains, who until very recently provided the means of their own support. Here is a good fat job for several hundred hungry Radicals, who go out as Indian agents and assistants, not to feed, but to plunder and rob the ignorant savages. Their argument is that it is cheaper to feed than to fight the Indians. Why, then, the necessity of keeping a large standing army? Why give \$15,000 a year for doing nothing? How much more would it require to put them into war? But the soldiers will be sent up to the Indians to fight them, and that is the way of the world.

Please do not be misled by this outcry, for it is perfectly well purchased by this outcry. It is perfectly well purchased by this outcry, for it is perfectly well purchased by this outcry.

### SAN DOMINGO.

The last item of expense to which I will call your attention was an outfit for some commissioners who were sent on a war-steamer to search the Caribbean Sea for a colony of free negroes who could be hired for five or ten million to become citizens of the United States. It was generally understood, in well-informed circles before the commission left, that they would recruit negroes and bondholders to constitute a small minority of our people. Both Negro Radicals, who go out as Indian agents and assistants, not to feed, but to plunder and rob the ignorant savages. Their argument is that it is cheaper to feed than to fight the Indians. Why, then, the necessity of keeping a large standing army? Why give \$15,000 a year for doing nothing? How much more would it require to put them into war? But the soldiers will be sent up to the Indians to fight them, and that is the way of the world.

■■■■■ SAN DOMINGO.

The last item of expense to which I will call your attention was an outfit for some commissioners who were sent on a war-steamer to search the Caribbean Sea for a colony of free negroes who could be hired for five or ten million to become citizens of the United States. It was generally understood, in well-informed circles before the commission left, that they would recruit negroes and bondholders to constitute a small minority of our people.

Both Negro Radicals, who go out as Indian agents and assistants, not to feed, but to plunder and rob the ignorant savages. Their argument is that it is cheaper to feed than to fight the Indians. Why, then, the necessity of keeping a large standing army? Why give \$15,000 a year for doing nothing? How much more would it require to put them into war? But the soldiers will be sent up to the Indians to fight them, and that is the way of the world.

■■■■■ THE END BEGUN.

These people of the country are well aware of these facts, and we have had a recent and thrilling example of their full subjugation. The big gun that was fired in New Hampshire in March last, sent forth the longest and loudest note that ever was rung in behalf of the tolling millions, gashed their hearts, and inspiring them with courage and hope for the future. If that note was a living joy to the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his face, it was a wail of woe to the despoiled who have crushed out their liberties, and deplored you of your substance. Woe to the carpet-baggers who are crying for arms to defend themselves against the people whom they misrepresent! Woe to the Freedmen's Bureau, the Indian agencies, and the millions that have been squandered upon party favorites and to the glittering dreams of the bondholder and his fancied monopoly of all the gold in the country, and to the funding system, which seeks without redemption, to fatten the land upon you and your children for forty years.

Funding systems, bureaus, and carpet-bags, are all political inventions, and the Radical party has filed a caveat with a view of taking out letters patent for their discoveries. If there be a man present whose judgment approves our cause, but refuses his co-operation from a prejudice against our name, I would remind him that one mightier than he deserved such unworthy considerations when his country demanded his services. There was a patriot in this land who was neither ashamed nor afraid to co-operate with Democrats when the Constitution was in peril. In the last speech he ever made in Kentucky he offered them the tribute of a grateful heart, and so great was his abhorrence of fanaticism that he went on to say, that if the Whig party were to become a contemptible abolition faction he was no longer a Whig; but would be found battling with that party which should remain true to the Constitution. If you are or have been a Whig, I ask you to

# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

THURSDAY JUNE 22, 1871.

**The Good Templars** announce a grand picnic at Walcutt's woods on the 4th of July. A train has been chartered to carry visitors to and from the grounds. Every lodge in Franklin county has been invited to attend. Gentlemen are expected to buy tickets at one dollar each, which will cover all the expense of transportation. Ladies go and come free of charge. If the day is at all favorable, we have no doubt the pleasant woods will ring with a multitude of merry voices. A splendid band, a grand dance, and a good lecture may be anticipated.

**Friday last,** the 16th, was celebrated all over the world by the Roman Catholics as a great jubilee of the church, being the 25th anniversary of the ascension of Pope Pius the 9th to the Papal chair. Out of two hundred and fifty-nine Popes who have reigned, he is the only one since St. Peter who has lived to see his 25th anniversary, and is now in his 70th year.

**There are probably more aspirants for the Democratic nomination for the Legislature in Boone county than ever before known in the history of that county's politics. Up to this time the candidates announced are T. S. Fish, Dr. William P. Grubbs, George Terrell, Esquire Vestall, Richard Parker, Henry Goss, Ben. Alphin, L. C. Norman, and Leonard Lassing.**

**REMOVAL.**—H. Seitz has removed to the new brick store-room on Ann street opposite the market-house. Mr. Seitz has recently received a supply of excellent material, and is prepared to furnish gentlemen's coats and suits of the latest style and best quality.

**UMBRELLA LOST.**—The person who took from the residence of the editor a large, new umbrella, with the name of Mrs. A. Welch printed on it, is requested to return it to this office.

**The Lexington Statesman** professes to be afraid that, if Hon. Garrett Davis is permitted to meet Gen. Harlan in debate, he might mistake the General for old Ben Butler, and do him some violence. The Statesman forgets that Gen. Harlan is too much of a gentleman and a tall Kentuckian to be mistaken for a shonky, red-eyed "Brute" or "Beast," by any one, and least of all by Senator Davis.

**The Philadelphia Press**, always noted for its enterprise in gathering the latest news items, and unceasitg that "the Kentucky University has purchased the Ashland home of Henry Clay for \$30,000." When we consider that Ashland has been the seat of the University for four or five years, it having been purchased in 1855, the rapidity with which the intelligence has reached Philadelphia forms another startling illustration of the extent to which modern science has annihilated time and space in the transmission of news.

**The City Council have very properly passed an ordinance fining any one \$5 per day for making a pool in the streets, and letting it stand. This is well; but before it fines any one, it had better abate several nuisances of this character for which its honorable body is responsible. One is a stagnant pool which sits at each rain at the southwest corner of Shadley and Second streets, in South Frankfort, and another is the gattinger on the east side of St. Clair street, between Wapping and Main, which, owing to want of a proper grade, is loathsome and unhealthy.**

**The boys in South Frankfort have inaugurated the pleasant summer pastime of removing gates from their hinges—placing small gates on large posts and vice versa—and hanging buggy-wheels, etc., on people's door knobs. Let them remember the Spartan with the fox under his girlie.**

**A PLOT TO KILL THE POPE.**—A plot for the assassination of the Pope has been discovered. It was concerted in London, Florence, and Paris by the members of the International Society. The assassination was planned to take place on Monday.

**OLD MANSION HOUSE.**—Mr. R. A. Bohannon has removed from the Southern Hotel, South Frankfort, to the Old Mansion House, corner Main and St. Clair streets. The Mansion House has been thoroughly renovated, and Mr. Bohannon is prepared to accommodate regular boarders and the traveling public.

**Hon. John Van Lear McMahon**, who was from 1827 to 1869 the leader of the Baltimore bar, died at Cumberland, in that State, on Thursday. He was President of the National Whig Convention which nominated General Harrison, and was one of the originators of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He was also author of a history of Maryland. During the past ten years he has been partially blind.

**BOAT RACE.**—The bridge and the banks of the river above it were thronged with people, about seven o'clock Tuesday evening, to see a boat race between two soldiers of the 4th United States Infantry. We did not hear the names of the parties, but the victor won his laurels with ease.

**COMMISSIONER OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.**—Alfred Henley, Esq., has been appointed by the Court of Appeals as commissioner, under the statute to take proof in regard to all records of the court lost or destroyed by fire. Parties interested will take notice.

**The Observer and Reporter** has information that Gen. John Echols, who is acting as the agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, will be in Lexington to-day.

**We are indebted to Col. Allen, of the Kentucky Military Institute, for a flower of the Southern magnolia. It is rare to see the tree bloom in this latitude so perfectly as in the specimen before us, which perfumes the whole house with its fragrance.**

**Hon. Joshua B. Parks**, late Representative from Jefferson county, declines to become a candidate for re-election.

## CAN THE STORY BE TRUE?

Could not our Lexington contemporaries find out whether that story told by the Paris, (Tenn.) Intelligencer, about "Dr. Edward Parker, of the vicinity of Lexington, Ky." and copied into the Louisville Ledger last Saturday, has any truth in it? This Dr. Parker says he was a Confederate soldier of Col. Callahan's command; that he was captured at Chickamauga, and sent with other prisoners to the Dry Tortugas—not the Tortugas of the Florida Keys, but the Tortugas of the South Caribbean Sea?—where he and they have been confined and barbarously treated ever since, until quite recently he alone managed to escape, and the other day got as far back as Paris, Tennessee, "broken in both mind and body," &c. The story sounds almost incredible—especially that part about "the Caribbean Tortugas"—we trust for the honor of the United States Government that it is false—nevertheless, it should be investigated, and its truth or falsity definitely settled. If true, those who, in the name of the Great Republic, have perpetrated so great a wrong so unparalleled a "Ku Klux outrage," should be held to a strict accountability.

**The Louisville Commercial** shows itself so utterly deficient in the science of nomenclature as to apply the names "carpet-bagger" and "sealawag" to Democrats. Can it be possible that journal is not aware that those are names which belong exclusively to Radicals or Republicans? We might as well call a man a "White Leopold," or a Republican Copper-head," as to call one a "Democratic carpet-bagger," or "Democratic sealawag." The name "Radical," or "Republiean," is generic; those of "sealawag" and "carpet-bagger" are the names of two distinct species of Radicals, or Republicans. To apply them to Democrats is, therefore, wholly inadmissible; and the editor of the Commercial will live, as many a Radical editor before him has found, that they cannot be made to stick. For, remember: "yours Republican or Radical; *sic* carpet-bagger, sealawag, Loyal Leaguer, &c."

**We find in the last number of the Commonwealth the following card from our old friend and brother editor, Colonel A. G. Hodges, by which it will be seen that he has removed to Louisville, and offers for sale the printing establishment of the Commonwealth. The removal from our midst of a citizen so long identified with Frankfort, so widely known and so personally esteemed, calls for more than ordinary regret. Col. Hodges, notwithstanding the activity and vigor of his daily life, heightened by the cheerfulness and benevolence which beams and glows always from a face which is but the index to the large heart which beats beneath it; is one of the oldest living members of the press. In age he is younger than the elder Blair, and Weed, and Bryant; but, in point of service in various connections with news papers, his precedence will bear but little question. It is full forty years since he came to Frankfort, and became connected with the Commonwealth as a proprietor. But how long he has been an editor, can best be illustrated by the following incident. When Horace Greeley was in Louisville a few weeks ago we met him, and upon learning that we were from Frankfort, said very promptly, "how is my old friend Hodges of the Commonwealth?" We told him he was well and in vigorous health. "Ah! said he, it makes me feel young to know that, for when I was a journeyman printer working at the case I used to read the Commonwealth as a tawdry paper, and Hodges was then its editor."**

After so long a service it is well that he should have rest from the wearing labors of an editor, whose experience alas! too often goes to illustrate the fact that, though the architect of the fame and fortune of many, he finds but poor recompense in the world's good as his reward for his arduous labor. That this has been the experience of Col. Hodges, and that his removal from our midst is due chiefly to the necessity imposed by pecuniary losses, adds an additional regret to the parting. But though leaves us not in affluence, he goes rich with the good wishes of a legion of friends, who, either cherishing the memories of long association, or forgetting the eondies in which they differed with him bitterly in the past, unite in a common hope that he may long live to enjoy the blessings yet left him and go down to the grave peacefully, and without the pains which so often afflict old age:

The undersigned having accepted a position tendered him by the Directors of the Masonic Temple Company, of Louisville, is desirous of disposing of the Commonwealth Printing Establishment.

The materials are all in excellent condition, with every necessary apparatus for executing printing in the very best style with promptness. He will also sell the building in which the "Commonwealth" is published. He will also sell his family residence, situated on Washington street.

Any or all of this property will be sold at very reasonable prices, and upon accomodating terms to purchasers.

Until he shall effect a sale of the Printing Establishment, the Editorial management of the "Commonwealth" will be under the exclusive management and control of Samuel R. Smith, Esq., his Junior Associate for the last three or four years.

The Printing Department will be under the control and management of A. W. Brown, Jas. A. Hodges, and John B. Dryden.

A. G. HODGES.

**HARLAN'S MISTAKE.**—The Big Sandy Herald relates a most amusing anecdote of what befell Gen. Harlan at his and Governor Leslie's appointment at Louisa the other day. The upshot of it is, that Gen. Harlan, at Louisa, looked at things through a glass darkly—"a glass that has lenses to speak of, except that it sometimes lends enchantment;" and, while in the state of "enchantment" lent by looking through the "many glasses" which have "lenses to speak of," he unconsciously rode off another man's horse, never discerning his mistake until a messenger of the owner of the abstracted horse pursued him to the next town—Paintsville—and, by comparison, convinced him of the astonishing mistake he had made.

**We are indebted to Col. Allen, of the Kentucky Military Institute, for a flower of the Southern magnolia. It is rare to see the tree bloom in this latitude so perfectly as in the specimen before us, which perfumes the whole house with its fragrance.**

**Hon. Joshua B. Parks**, late Representative from Jefferson county, declines to become a candidate for re-election.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN THE MOUNTAINS—A LETTER FROM COL. S. I. M. MAJOR, A CHEERING AND GRAPHIC VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

PAESTONSBURG, June 17.

DEAR YEOMAN: That I have sadly neglected the Yeoman and its readers in this expedition to the mountains, is a charge to which I must plead guilty, and throw myself upon the mercy of the court. My inexperience as a traveler on the outside of a horse—the cares falling upon me to provide for man and beast—the excessively hot weather—the singular fancies of the original engineers or projectors of the roads in this land of magnificent and rough distances, with some of the acknowledged habits of a man constitutionally tired, are the mitigating circumstances. Let me say further, that this hasty note is penned at 5 A. M., just before I take saddle for Salyersville, and I well know, amongst your home readers, that your correspondent is half way acquited by them, if not commanded for his industry.

I shall take a time of more ease and leisure hereafter to give you my impressions of this country and its people. I have now a few words to say of Leslie and Harlan. I have traveled with them and attended their discussions at the first eight points on the list, commencing with Vanceburg, and ending at Whitesburg, where I left their company to meet them again to-day in Magoffin county. After the long and hard ride from Pikeeton to Whitesburg, a distance of 55 miles over the dividing ranges of mountains between the Big Sandy and the Kentucky rivers, both candidates admitted themselves too much exhausted to speak, and were excused by the crowd. However, they started in health and good spirits that afternoon on the road to Hazard, since which time I have not heard from them. The Democratic side (both man and horse) seemed to have the advantage in enduring the fatigues of the journey. The Governor, in addition to being the lighter weight, avoided roads, you know understands better the management of the horses from his early experience as a wagon-driver and carter. The journey has been socially most agreeable and pleasant, frequently on the roadside, where beds were scarce, the embankments of most antagonistic political principles lying down side-by-side in the same road, dividing one pollard beech on a Democratic road, and a Radical beech; white upon the stump, their hard flows at each other are aimed in the spirit and language of knightly courtesy; yet, in dignity of demeanor, and chastezza of expression, the Democratic candidate is justly admired for his superiority.

I will not trouble you with any detail of the points made and jarred in the discussions. You have read the photographic report of the speeches at Vanceburg on the 1st inst., published in the Louisville Ledger. The others were sufficiently like to merit no particular report. Of course the speakers discuss extemporaneously, and the speeches are suited to the time and audience, but necessarily the most important subjects are repeated. The crowds in this long faring season, and with what I have found to be insufficient notice of the appointments, have not been very large. But everywhere the audiences have been attentive, and composed of the representative men of the precincts of the several counties. At Vancouer, Cynthiana, Louisa, Paintsville, and Pikeston, the ladies conntinuted, if not the larger, at least the more noticeable portion of the audience, and deplored Gen. Harlan's fate.

Having refitted the store-room for the execution of the warrant for the execution of the death warrant—the warrant for the execution, by hanging, of Laura D. Fair—has been signed by Judge Dwinelle, and yesterday afternoon was placed in the hands of the sheriff. Its appearance is as gloomy as its contents; bordered with deep black, the leaves tied together with black ribbon and sealed with a black seal. The fatal words are engrossed upon it in a beautiful hand, and apparently with the utmost care.

San Francisco Call.

It has been given out that the Radical candidate for the Legislature, Prof. Wm. Cassius Goodloe, will soon announce a list of appointments for public speaking in different parts of the county. As Prof. D. L. Price may be prevented by private business and feeble health from being with him at all these appointments, we understand that he has arranged with Isaac Higgins, a very intelligent colored deputate, to meet Col. Goodloe in his behalf on such occasions in the discussion of the political topics of the day.—Lexington Gazette.

TRIBUNAL DESTITUTION IN PERSIA.—A correspondent writing to a Turkish journal from Talrezee says: "The details which reach us here of the destruction and misery which the drought of last year caused in the central and eastern provinces of Persia are fearfully heart-rending—that people are dying of hunger, even in the streets of the Capital. This is a minor phase of the terrible calamity. In Khorassan parents are selling their children as slaves to Turcomans in order to keep them alive. In Isfahan, as is said, men have been seized in the act of digging up the corpses to serve as food for their starving families. In Semnun, Kinnar, and Yezdegerd, the wretched sufferers endeavor to support life on grass and roots which they may find in the neighborhood, and as might be expected, pestilence follows hard on the footsteps of the famine. One half of the kingdom of Persia is becoming rapidly depopulated."

J. R. Gladay's 14th Monthly Drawing will take place at Gleason Hall, Bowling Green, Ky., June 26th, 1871. Capital Prize, House and Lot located in Bowling Green, valued at \$1,000 on, \$1,000 in Greenbacks; Piano \$700; Carriage \$700; a Building Lot in the city of Bowling Green, \$600; Horse and Buggy, \$500; Building Lot in Bowling Green, \$100; Buggy and Harness, \$300; Horse and Saddle, \$300; Gold Watch and Chain, \$250; and 500 other Prizes consisting of Gold Diamonds, Gold and Silver Watches, Sewing Machines, Dry Goods, Fine Paintings, Standard Books, Musical Instruments, &c. Tickets \$1, or six for \$5. For sale by J. W. Russell. Orders by mail or express should be addressed to J. R. Gladay, Bowling Green, Ky. Statement of Drawings and Prizes forwarded promptly.

10

## BIRTHS.

In Lexington on the 17th inst., to the wife of Mr. L. Bradley, a son—Thomas Lee.

In Lexington, on the 17th inst., to the wife of Geo. Thornton, a son—John Wilkes.

At the residence of John H. Ford, in New York, on June 1st, to the wife of J. Robert Earle, Esq., a daughter—Catherine Hunt.

DECISIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS.

(Reported Expressly for the Kentucky Yeoman by Daniel James, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.)

FRANKFORT, June 20, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Heim vs. Heim, Esq., affirmed.

Watson vs. Lou, C. and Lex, K. R. Co., affirmed.

Hall & Long vs. Murphy, Jefferson, affirmed.

Hank vs. H. F. Adair, Harlan, affirmed.

Mulholland & Bros. vs. Samuels, Jefferson, affirmed.

ORDERS.

Carroll vs. Carroll, affirmed.

Ward et al. vs. C. C. Jones, Franklin, affirmed.

Lane vs. Lane, Jr., Louisville, affirmed.

McDonald vs. McDonald, Louisville, affirmed.

Arnold, Esq., vs. Sunbeam, Louisville, affirmed.

McDonald vs. McDonald, Louisville, affirmed.

McDonald vs. McDonald,

## THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

### Hints from a Housewife.

Perhaps some of our housekeeping readers do not know of certain economical expedients in domestic management that have somehow crept into our practice. Brooms are so generally used and abused that their freshness worn off, they are too soon discarded. When a broom begins to succumb to wear and tear, place it into a pan of boiling water for a few seconds, shaking it well, and drying it quickly in the sun or near the fire. If the bottom edge is wearing unevenly, tie a string around it until it is dry, and trim off the uneven edge carefully. Whisk brooms should be treated in the same way.

Clothes-pins, boiled a few moments and quickly dried, once or twice a month, become more flexible and durable. Clothes-lines will last longer and keep in better order for wash-day service if occasionally treated the same way.

We have discovered a first-rate home-made cement for filling up cracks in an old stone or range. The ingredients are wood-ashes and salt, equal proportion in bulk of each, little less of salt; reduce to a soft paste with cold water, and fill cracks when the range or stove is cool. The cement will soon become perfectly hard. We keep an iron spoon in an old tin pan on hand, ready for duty whenever a crack appears. Fire-clay (obtained at the stove-dealers) will sometimes answer; but our home-made cement is always at command.

Never discard the old lids of the worn-out cooking-stove when the iron-monger takes it away. They can be heated so quickly, and when wrapped in cloths and placed around or upon the body in cases of severe pain will be found invaluable. Many a time have we been able to soothe the suffering by these warm lids always being at hand. Flat and light as they are, they can be easily placed anywhere upon the body. Keep them in a convenient place, where they can be had at a moment's notice.—*Health and Home.*

**How to Make a Place Prosperous.**—There can hardly be a better sign of prosperity in a community than a disposition to help one another, to lift a little when a neighbor's wheel gets stuck in the mud.

I knew of a place where a man's barn, with all his winter stores of grain and hay, was consumed in the night. Immediately all the men of the country side mustered and hauled timber for a new barn, and then a big raising came off. After that the sound of twenty-three hammers was heard until the whole was shingled and shodded. But their deed of kindness was not done yet; one and another offered to take a load or two of his stock and winter them, thus greatly reducing his loss, and assuring his heart of the more durable riches of brotherly love and neighborly good will. No one can compare in money the value of one such example of noble liberality in a community, especially in its influences upon the young. Where this spirit prevails there is sure to be progress in a place even if all improvements are in their infancy. People will like to come and settle in a place which bears such a good name. Now if you desire to see your place growing a popular one, do what you can to show yourself a good neighbor especially to those who need a little extra help.

If a man starts a tin shop or a blacksmith shop in your place, don't harass him and drive off live flies to buy your pans and get your horses shod, just because you have been in the habit of doing it. Patronize the new comer whenever you want anything done in his line. Speak encouragingly to him, and well of him, to your neighbors. Little words of approval or censure go a long way, and when once you have spoken them, you can not call them back.

Help the sick, especially if they are poor, for poverty and illness are indeed a heavy burden. Perform all acts of loving charity which fall day by day in your path, remembering who it is that has said, "Ye shall in nowise lose your reward."—*Country Gentleman.*

**When to Cut Hay.**—Timothy hay is much more valuable when cut early than when permitted to become ripe. If seed is needed, leave a portion for that purpose; but the main crop for hay should be cut when in blossom. At this period the plant contains much ginn, sugar and starch, which later become changed into dry, harsh, unnutritious, woody fiber. For this reason, cut early in July. There is a very prevalent idea that the blossoms cause the hay to be dusty, and productive of disease to horses fed on it. Leaves are said to be caused by it. This is an error. Any dust made by the dried blossoms must of necessity be shaken off during the handling of the hay, and if it were not so, the dust itself would be harmless unless taken into the lungs, which continued, of course, would be hurtful. There is no necessity for the hay to be fed in such a manner as to allow this. The injurious dust is that caused by damp and mould. This is hurtful, in a high degree, and care must be taken to have the hay put in the barn free from moisture. Timothy hay is very easily cured: we have cut it in the forenoon, and had it well and safely housed before night by having it well-spread and turned during the day. Hay so gotten in will come out green and fragrant, will spend well and sell well. It is a common idea that timothy is hard on the land. When permitted to ripen its seed, this is true, as is of any other grain crop; but when cut early, is not exhaustive. Cutting early spares the soil, and gives the hay out of the way of the wheat harvest in good time, and gives the farmer more nutritious feed for his stock. Try it.—*Health and Home.*

**BLACKBERRY WINE.**—The blackberry season will soon be upon us, and we would urge our readers to make the most of it. This delicious fruit is not less valuable, intrinsically, because it grows spontaneously all over our country, and may be had in profusion for the picking. Apart from the delicious pies, cordials, and marmalades, it yields a wine, with proper maturation, superior to the best claret that can be bought in our market, and valuable for medical purposes. A gentleman of Summitt, Miss., last summer, made ten barrels of blackberry wine specimens of which we have tasted, and most pronounced it a good, palatable, and wholesome article, superior in many respects to the wines of commerce in American markets. How many families throughout our fruitful south-land might supply their tables the year round with blackberry wine, almost without money, by the exercise of a little care and industry and intelligence in the proper season, thus adding a luxury to the home supplies.—*Rural South-Land.*

**WATER PLANTS WITH HOT WATER.**—It has lately been shown, by careful experiment, that sickly potted plants, even some that have almost died out, can be greatly benefited, and sometimes, indeed, entirely restored to vigor, by applying warm water to them instead of cold. In certain cases, oleanders which had never bloomed, or did so only imperfectly, after being treated with luke-warm water, increasing the temperature gradually from 140 up to 170 degrees Fahrenheit, produced the most magnificent luxuriance of bloom. Similar results occurred with an old plant of Hoyia; and also with an India-rubber tree which had nearly withered away. In all cases the application of water heated to 110 degrees Fahrenheit without any other precaution, caused a new and flourishing growth.

**TREATMENT OF THE STRAWBERRY BED AFTER THE BEARING.**—A correspondent of the Mobile Register says that common sense teaches that, after a plant has exhausted itself in the production of a crop, it needs recuperation. It is a demand of nature that cannot be disregarded with impunity. Therefore, as soon as the strawberry crop has been removed, everything calculated to rob the crop of its legitimate food must be destroyed, and an additional supply provided. Either remove or plow or spade in all grass, cultivate thoroughly, apply a good dressing of some appropriate fertilizer, keep the ground mellow during the summer, and clip off all the runners as fast as they appear.

**EMMENAGOGUE.**—Warren's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites (it will cure in every case). Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever given you, and you will not regret its use. It is also a cure for Female Irritabilities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Price One Dollar. It is sold by druggists; at all respectable saloons. Price One Dollar, in quart bottles.

**WINE OF LIFE.**—The great Blood Purifier and Delicacy Drink Warren's Vinum Vita, or Wine of Life, is free from all poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid preparation, and will be found in every case for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article of the kind. Both male and female, old and young, young and old, all ages, and above all, any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing, and among all of them, that it is the most effective, and gives the best relief. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one hot effect a cure. Sold by druggists in large bottles, Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still continue to suffer. The Balsam will enter.

**Royal South-Land.**

**WATERING PLANTS WITH HOT WATER.**—It has lately been shown, by careful experiment, that sickly potted plants, even some that have almost died out, can be greatly benefited, and sometimes, indeed, entirely restored to vigor, by applying warm water to them instead of cold. In certain cases, oleanders which had never bloomed, or did so only imperfectly, after being treated with luke-warm water, increasing the temperature gradually from 140 up to 170 degrees Fahrenheit, produced the most magnificent luxuriance of bloom. Similar results occurred with an old plant of Hoyia; and also with an India-rubber tree which had nearly withered away. In all cases the application of water heated to 110 degrees Fahrenheit without any other precaution, caused a new and flourishing growth.

**TREATMENT OF THE STRAWBERRY BED AFTER THE BEARING.**—A correspondent of the Mobile Register says that common sense teaches that, after a plant has exhausted itself in the production of a crop, it needs recuperation. It is a demand of nature that cannot be disregarded with impunity. Therefore, as soon as the strawberry crop has been removed, everything calculated to rob the crop of its legitimate food must be destroyed, and an additional supply provided. Either remove or plow or spade in all grass, cultivate thoroughly, apply a good dressing of some appropriate fertilizer, keep the ground mellow during the summer, and clip off all the runners as fast as they appear.

**Address 610 State St, Chicago, Ill.**

**Aug 25-w&t-w-tw-ly**

### DIRECTORY.

#### STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—TRENTON H. LESLIE.  
Secretary of State—SAMUEL R. CHERCHILL.  
Assistant Secretary of State—W. T. SAMUELS.  
Attorney General—JOHN ROMAN.  
Auditor—D. HOWARD SMITH.  
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE.  
Register—JAMES A. DAWSON.  
Superintendent Public Instruction—Z. F. SMITH.  
Adjutant General—J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.  
Quartermaster General—FAYETTE HEWITT.  
Librarian—GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN.  
Keeper of Penitentiary—J. W. SOUTH.  
Public Printer—S. I. M. MAJOR.  
Public Binder—JOHN MARTIN, JR.  
Court of Appeals.  
Chief Justice—GEORGE ROBERTSON.  
Associate Judges—M. R. HADDIN, B. J. PEETERS, and WM. LINDSAY.  
Reporter—W. P. D. BUSH.  
Clerk—ALVIN DUVALL.

#### CITY DIRECTORY.

Mayor—E. H. TAYLOR, JR.  
Police Judge—JOHN B. MAJOR.  
Clerk—S. C. SAYLES.  
Attorney—JOHN W. RODMAN.  
Treasurer—R. GRAHAM.  
Marshal—H. HYDE.  
Board Common Councilmen—E. H. TAYLOR, JR., A. G. BRAWNER, JAS. G. DUDLEY, B. F. MEKE, A. J. JAMES, W. P. D. BUSH, L. TOBIN, M. H. O. WILLIAMS.  
Board School Trustees—G. C. DRANE, D. L. HALY, J. G. HATCHITT.

#### FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge—Hon. W. S. PAYSON.  
Commonwealth's Attorney—J. D. LILLARD.  
 Clerk—WALTER FRANKLIN.  
Sheriff—JOSEPH ROBINSON.  
Jailer—ROBERT W. LAWLER.  
Assessor—PETER JETT.  
Coroner—J. W. GRAHAM.

Court convenes Third Monday in February and last Monday in August. Chancery Term—Fourth Monday in June. Fiscal Term—Last Monday in January.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT.

Presiding Judge—R. A. THOMSON.

Clerk—JAMES G. COCKETT.

Court convenes First Monday in each month.

FRANKLIN COUNTY QUARTERLY COURT—Holds its terms on the second Monday in January, April, July, and October.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

First District, Geo. W. Gwin—Second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Philip Swigert—First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. F. Reddish, Constable.

Second District, B. F. Head—Fourth Saturday in March, June, September, and December. G. C. High—On Saturday after the First Monday in March, June, September, and December. James Hughes, Constable.

Third District, William Morris—On First Saturday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Milton Wigginton—On Thursday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Floryno Satterwhite, Constable.

Fourth District—U. V. Williams and John W. Jackson—Both on First Monday in March, June, September, and December. G. B. Harrod, Constable.

Fifth District, Joseph Harrod—Fourth Friday in March, June, September, and December. Nelson Moore—on Third Friday in March, June, September, and December. George Harrod, Constable.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH, SATURDAY—Rev. T. J. Dopp, Pastor Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Class Meeting immediately after morning service.

Sunday School—9 1/2 P. M.

Prayer meeting—Thursday, 7 P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Rev. T. N. ARNOLD, Pastor Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday school—9 A. M.

Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. L. YOUNG.

Sunday services—8 A. M.; 10 1/2 A. M.

Divine service every morning at 11.

ASCENSION CHURCH (P. E.)—Rector

Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday School—9 1/2 A. M.

Divine service—Friday, 4 P. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. L. W. SEELEY, D. D.

Pastor.

Sunday service—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday School—9 A. M.

Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

Warren's Pile Remedy has been found (not even in case) to be the very wonder drug for the Bleeding or Weeping Piles.

Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their Druggist and get a full dose of the Remedy. It is expressly for the Piles, and is a sovereign remedy for all other diseases. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

Warren's Dyspepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Druggists and those suffering with Chronic Dyspepsia. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Women and dyspeptic persons should use WARREN'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

COUGH NO MORE.

Warren's Cough Balsam is healing, softening, and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately quieting and removing the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So powerful is it that it has been known to cure above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing, and among all of them, that it is the most effective. It is a safe and reliable remedy. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one hot effect a cure. Sold by druggists in large bottles, Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still continue to suffer. The Balsam will enter.

Royal South-Land.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicacy Drink Warren's Vinum Vita, or Wine of Life, is free from all poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid preparation, and will be found in every case for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article of the kind.

Both male and female, old and young, young and old, all ages, and above all, any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing, and among all of them, that it is the most effective. It is a safe and reliable remedy. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one hot effect a cure. Sold by druggists in large bottles, Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still continue to suffer. The Balsam will enter.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicacy Drink Warren's Vinum Vita, or Wine of Life, is free from all poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid preparation, and will be found in every case for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article of the kind.

Both male and female, old and young, young and old, all ages, and above all, any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing, and among all of them, that it is the most effective. It is a safe and reliable remedy. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one hot effect a cure. Sold by druggists in large bottles, Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still continue to suffer. The Balsam will enter.

Royal South-Land.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicacy Drink Warren's Vinum Vita, or Wine of Life, is free from all poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid preparation, and will be found in every case for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article of the kind.

Both male and female, old and young, young and old, all ages, and above all, any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing, and among all of them, that it is the most effective. It is a safe and reliable remedy. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one hot effect a cure. Sold by druggists in large bottles, Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still continue to suffer. The Balsam will enter.

Royal South-Land.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicacy Drink Warren's Vinum Vita, or Wine of Life, is free from all poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid preparation, and will be found in every case for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article of the kind.

Both male and female, old and young, young and old, all ages, and above all, any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing, and among all of them, that it is the most effective. It is a safe and reliable remedy. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one hot effect a cure. Sold by druggists in large bottles, Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still continue to suffer. The Balsam will enter.

Royal South-Land.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicacy Drink Warren's Vinum Vita, or Wine of Life, is free from all poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid preparation, and will be found in every case for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article of the kind.

Both male and female, old and young, young and old, all ages, and above all, any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing, and among all of them, that it is the most effective. It is a safe and reliable remedy. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one hot effect a cure. Sold by druggists in large bottles, Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still continue to suffer. The Balsam will enter.

Royal South-Land.